

The Church.

Deacons.—Mr. T. Fidler, Theological Student, formerly Catechist in the Township of Clarke, Newcastle District, U.C.—

Mr. J. Flanagan, being one of five gentlemen in the Canadas who were Preachers in different branches of the Methodist Connection and from conscientious conviction have latterly embraced the principles of the Church, two being now in Deacon's Orders, and three aspirants to Ordination.

Mr. N. Guerot, theological student, educated in the Institution established by the late Bishop of Quebec at Chambly; appointed to the Riviere du Loup and Protestant settlements in parts adjacent, in the district of Three Rivers.

Mr. James Pyke, theological student from the same Institution, latterly acting as Catechist at Cornwall, U.C., where he is now appointed as assistant to the Rev. George Archbold, Rector.

Mr. Mark Willoughby, agent of the Newfoundland and British North American School Society, who has been for some time engaged in preparation for the Ministry of the Church.

Priests.—The Rev. F. G. Elliot Minister of Colchester, Western District, U.C.

The Rev. J. McMaster, Missionary at the Gore, Ottawa River, L.C.

The Rev. R. Lonsdale, late of Trinity College, Dublin, who was ordained in the Cathedral, on the 8th ultimo, has been appointed to the charge of Kingsley, St. Francis River, L.C.

The Rev. R. Anderson, B. A. of the same College, and late a Curate in Ireland, has been appointed to Upper Ireland and the parts adjacent in the County of Meaghtie, L.C.

Both these gentlemen, as well as Mr. Fidler, Mr. Flanagan and Mr. Guerot, are upon the Missionary Establishment of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Mr. W. M. Godfrey, B. A. of King's College, Windsor, in Nova Scotia, has just arrived in Quebec, with letters Dismissory from the Archdeacon at Halifax, (under the authority of the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, now in England) to be ordained Deacon by the Lord Bishop of Montreal.—Quebec Mercury, 10th inst.

Civil Intelligence.

From the Kingston Chronicle Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

By the politeness of a gentleman just arrived from Oswego, we are put in possession of the New York Express of the evening of the 10th inst., on which day the Liverpool had arrived, bringing there twenty days later from England, she made the passage in eighteen days, and came full of passengers, with a valuable cargo, including 60 cases of figured silk of the value of £10,000 each.

UNITED STATES BANK DRAFTS DISHONOURED.

From the Morning Post. Havre de Grace, Sept. 14.—This town, or rather the Commercial portion of it is quite in a commotion, in consequence of a circumstance of immense importance which has just occurred in the mercantile world here. You are of course aware that Havre is the great entrepot of the produce of the New World, as far as France is concerned; and that its transactions with the United States of America, carried on by a double line of packet ships from hence to New York and New Orleans, are therefore the transactions of the French nation. In their ambition to rival the manufactures of England, and consequently to dispense with them altogether, the Commercial capitalists of this country have for the last two years overtraded in cotton. One of the most careful results of this gambling system of speculation has just fallen on this city like a thunderbolt. This morning, a bill of the United States Bank for a sum little short of a million sterling, was dishonoured by the house on which it was drawn in Havre, one of the oldest and most opulent commercial establishments in France, and connected with the house of Baring, Brothers & Co. of London.

From the Standard.

The affair of the dishonour of the bills of the Bank of the United States has lost nothing of its importance amongst our monetary and commercial interests; it will remain seriously anxious as to the results. No advice has been received from either Paris or Havre, which throw much light upon the subject, except the letters from Mr. Jaudon, the contents of which are understood to be encouraging. They state, we understand, that although no arrangement for giving currency to the bills drawn on the House of Hottinguer and Co. at the two places, and which were lying under protest for non-acceptance, had yet been absolutely completed, considerable progress had been made towards such a consummation. The recent adoption of a system of steam communication between England and the United States is a fortunate thing for the Bank, the affairs of which have got into this unpleasant predicament in Europe, inasmuch as the steamer Liverpool, the departure of which vessel for New York is fixed for Saturday next, will have returned to England long before the bills lying over at Paris and Havre can arrive at maturity. They are doubtless bills drawn at the usage of 60 days' sight. It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to speculate on the course that will probably be taken by the President of the United States Bank, when he comes to hear of all that has happened, in order to extricate the institution from the existing difficulty. That there may be much local pressure shown by the events of the last week, there may be great difficulty in getting together in a moment the amount requisite to take up the bills drawn on Havre and Paris; but doubtless, with the co-operation of the minor banks, the President of the United States Bank will contrive at all events to send forward, in specie or otherwise, the needful before the £1,000,000 of francs become due. The Great Western will next week be on her way back to England, and by her it is quite possible Messrs. Hottinguer and Co. may be put in possession of a sum of funds sufficient to secure them against any contingent loss.

HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

Letters have been received this morning from Paris which state that the affair between Mr. Jaudon and the house of Hottinguer may be expected to arrive in London this day.

TWO O'CLOCK.

We have this moment learned that Messrs. Rothchild have agreed to take up the protested bills of the United States Bank, to which firm the Messrs. Rothchild have in consequence been appointed agents.

From the Morning Post.

It was reported during the day that advice had been received from Paris, stating that arrangements had already been made with the holders of the dishonoured drafts, and that no further difficulty would arise. We rather apprehend, however, if anything has been done, which is more than probable, it must have been in behalf of the endorsers. The dishonoured paper is understood to have passed through this market, the proceeds being appropriated, it may be supposed, to the discharge of some portion of the post-notes issued from time to time by the United States Bank. Among these endorsers the names of some of the most eminent houses in London have been mentioned to us, and of course immediate acceptance would be given to their remittances. We do not doubt whether any acceptance has been given for honor of agent, Mr. Jaudon, is understood to have proceeded to Paris since yesterday. The object of his journey is so obvious that it would be needless for us to do more than merely notice the fact. The French cities is not so large as it has been represented to be, and it is believed not to exceed seven millions of francs, or £250,000 sterling. With so large a capital as that possessed by the United States Bank, it is a matter of very great surprise that the directors should not have acted with more prudence than they seem to have done. The statement that they had been speculating deep-

ly in cotton which has been made, and repeated over and over again cannot be substantiated.

THURSDAY—TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The heavy rain that fell last night and early this morning has caused much fear that considerable damage will be done to the outstanding crops, especially in the North, where the corn has been much beaten down, and some has even floated down the rivers. The Consol Market is gloomy this morning, occasioned by the unfavourable state of the weather.

In the Foreign Market, Spanish Bonds continue to be the principal source of speculation, and in which a new impetus has been given by the telegraphic dispatch, announcing that the remainder of the Carlist army had laid down their arms.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The greatest excitement and alarm prevail in Wall Street since the arrival of the Liverpool. The Bank of the United States in New York has given public notice that the notes of U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania will not be received by them even in cases where they were made payable at their office. All agree that the banks of Philadelphia have suspended specie payments. A large amount of their post notes had been protested in New York on the 9th, and a much larger amount would fall due the following day. Strong hopes are entertained, that the Banks of New York will still be able to continue specie payments.

Military Command of the Canadas.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Downes Jackson, an officer who was distinguished in the peninsula, and has had long experience in staff command, is appointed command of the forces in all North America. Sir Richard takes with him as a military secretary, Lieut. Col. Sir Charles O'Donnell; Capt. Brooke Taylor and Ensign Warre, 54th, are appointed Aides-de-Camp.

SPAIN.

ENTRANCE OF DON CARLOS INTO FRANCE.

Paris, Sunday Night, half past 8. At length all doubts are at an end—Don Carlos is in France. A telegraphic despatch just published in the *Moniteur Parisien* announces the fact.

Letters from Bayonne of the 15th inst. bring particulars of the arrival of Don Carlos in France. The Carlist corps which occupied the Bastan had been divided into two by a manoeuvre of Gen. Espartaco, and Don Carlos, finding himself separated from the main body of his army and driven into Urdax, was obliged to retire on the French territory. The famous cure Merino and Gen. Negri had already arrived in Bayonne. Don Carlos was accompanied by the Princess of Beira, his son the Prince of Asturias, and the Infant Don Sebastian. About 3000 soldiers of the Carlist army had laid down their arms on the French frontier.

The only journal which offers, or indeed has as yet the opportunity of offering, any observation upon this intelligence is the *Novelliste*, which says:—

"We hear from a very good source that the ministry has given the most precise instructions and the most rigorous orders to the authorities of the frontiers, in order that Don Carlos, as soon as he shall present himself on the French territory, shall be conducted to a strong place (the fort of H. is even mentioned), from which he will not depart till after he has solemnly engaged no more to trouble the peace of the Peninsula. The French government, agreed on this subject with the Spanish government, is also in condition to guarantee to Don Carlos a sufficient pension for him and his family."

The *London Times* has the following remarks upon the event recorded above:—

"The news that Don Carlos has taken refuge in France will, doubtless, be hailed by our ministers and their press with joy and triumph, because by dwelling on the downfall of that prince they have fresh means of attempting to keep out of public view the infamous courses by which his downfall has been achieved. For some days past they have been put to their wits' ends to avoid grappling with the real point of the matter, and seemed yesterday no longer equal to the endeavour even to amuse their readers with discussions upon the merits of the cause of the Queen of Spain and the demerits of that of Don Carlos. They will take courage to-day, and we dare say, will successfully mystify some of the so-called *Liberals* into temporary forgetfulness that the result they glory in has been purchased by loss of character to the nation, for which no advantage, however indisputably great, could possibly compensate. Rejoice, *Liberals*, over the defeat of Don Carlos, but do not forget how it was wrought about. British arms have not achieved it; it is opposed by them Don Carlos triumphed; and it was not until the British ministry borrowed a trick from thieves and thief-takers that they subdued him. They fixed upon a wholesale murderer with whom to hold communion, and they bribed that murderer to betray his master. This, Englishmen, is the mighty achievement you have effected—these the honourable means your ministers pursued. Take this further consolation with you,—the work was too dirty for Frenchmen to meddle with; they left to you all the infamy of the transaction. They left to you,—they left you the expense of it. What that may be, we suppose even the present House of Commons will demand to know. It is said in France that Marotto's bribe alone amounted to nearly £150,000. Our 'secret service' fund cannot stand many draughts of this description, and yet many must be made up if Lord Palmerston and his colleagues intend to pursue elsewhere the indolent policy by which they have covered themselves with indelible infamy in this Spanish business. When attempted in Egypt, for instance, it will be found more expensive still. A Pagan traitor must be more richly paid than a Papist traitor; and to give the Pagan his due, we believe Lord Palmerston will shake hands with few Marottos among them."

TURKEY.

The *Moniteur Parisien* publishes the subjoined official information with respect to affairs in the East:—

"The notes of Constantinople of the 27th, which we find in the *Smyrna* papers, are quite pacific. The correspondence before us states that perfect union reigns amongst the ambassadors of the Five Powers as to the means to be employed to arrange the Eastern question. The *Journal de Smyrne* has the following:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—The union of the Five Great Powers for the definitive solution of the Eastern question is daily becoming more consolidated, and every kind of difference appears to be henceforth impossible. There is a perfect unity of principles and of interests, and in respect to the means to arrive at the common end, it appears there is but one opinion. Thus everything causes the hope that this unfortunate affair will soon be arranged.

"The five ambassadors have successively received from their respective courts the last instructions relative to the arrangements to be taken to put an end to the deplorable differences which exist between Turkey and Egypt, and on the 20th they notified collectively to the Porte through the several Dragomans that the five Cabinets persisted in their first resolution already made known to the Sultan's government, and were firmly decided upon taking all the necessary steps to force Mehmet Ali to accept their conditions in case he should obstinately refuse his adhesion to the arrangement proposed to him by the alliance—the more so as this arrangement places him in as favourable a position as the circumstances and exigencies of European policy would allow. When this notification was received there was a Grand Council of the Porte, which lasted all day."

Marriage of Queen Victoria.—The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following passage respecting the marriage of the Queen of England:—"The speech of Queen Victoria on propounding the Parliament makes no mention of her marriage. Some journals have been inferred that the matrimonial alliance with the Cobourg family was still doubtful; we can affirm on good authority that the meeting of several members of the house of Saxa Cobourg at London is for the purpose of settling the necessary preliminaries which must precede the marriage—that is to say, every thing relative to the prerogatives and revenue of the intended husband. As for the question of the marriage itself, and the mutual affection of the parties, all this has been some time decided. The Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians have been the most zealous promoters of this alliance."

THE CROPS.

Upon the whole, the harvest was not gathered in as well as had been expected,—especially in the northern parts of Ireland and Scotland, and in many instances the wheat is not of the usual quality. An advance in price had taken place, but there had been no alteration in the duties at the latest dates. The *Mark Lane Express* of the 16th September, says, "The Friday's market exhibited greater firmness on the part of the holders who refused to sell except at previous rates."

From the London Standard.

SIR RICHARD DOWNES JACKSON. In speaking of the appointment of Sir Richard Downes Jackson, we described him as a gallant and highly meritorious officer, but expressed our belief that his experience in colonial government was hardly likely to equal that of Sir John Colborne. The following testimony, which has been put forward in his behalf, confirms the view we have taken of his merits but does not prove that because he is a gallant and meritorious soldier, he can supersede such a man as Sir John Colborne with advantage to the public service:—

Majesty's regulations. I beg you, however, to represent to the Commander-in-Chief, that Lieut. General Sir R. Hill has informed me that he shall feel the greatest inconvenience from the want of the assistance of Lieut. Col. Jackson, and I certainly do not know where I shall find an officer qualified to replace him in that situation. It may not be difficult to find one to replace him as a mounted officer with the Coldstream Guards."—*Wellington's Dispatches*, vol. ix. p. 602.

The qualities here referred to are essentially distinct from those demanded from the Commander-in-Chief of our forces in Canada at a juncture like the present. We never designed the slightest reflection upon General Jackson; but we felt with every one else, that the supersession of Sir John Colborne (for that he has been superseded can no longer be doubted) was a measure calculated to prove extremely injurious to the country. We question, indeed, if he could be replaced by any one, advantageously.

Mr. Greg has been elected at Manchester in room of Mr. P. Thomson by a small majority. He was opposed by Sir George Murray on the one side, and by Mr. Greg, (liberal) 3421; for Sir George, 3156. Majority 265.—Whig majority at the last election 1870.

A conservative has been elected at Cambridge in the room of Mr. Spring Rice. The poll closed as follows: Mr. Manners Sutton (tory) 717; Mr. Gibson, (liberal) 617. Majority 100.

Departure of Mr. P. Thompson for Quebec.—*Portsmouth, Saturday, 14th Sept. 1839.* The Pique, 36, Capt. Boxer, sailed yesterday afternoon direct for Quebec, having on board his Excellency the Right Hon. Ponlet Thomson, Governor General of this colony, and his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B., Commander in Chief of the Forces there. The suite of the Right Hon. P. Thomson comprises Mr. Murchok, Secretary; Captain Le Merchant and Mr. Baring, Aides-du-Camp, and Capt. Pringle, Attaché. The suite of Sir R. Jackson consists of Col. Sir Charles O'Donnell, Military Secretary; and Lieut. Taylor and Lieut. Warre, Aides-du-Camp. Lieut. McDougall, 36th Regiment, and Lieut. Rowlett, R.N., are gone passengers in the Pique, which has taken on board about ten carriages in deal cases, and seven horses.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM.—We understand their Majesties intend to close their visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle in a few days; indeed their Majesties are expected to embark for Ostend this week.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS.—Her ladyship, we regret to state, continues in a very indifferent state of health, at Loddon Castle. Lady Sophia Hastings, who had been on a visit to the Marchioness Cornwallis, at Leamington, has returned to the castle. The whole of the late lamented Lady Flora's wardrobe and jewels have been sent to the dowager marchioness. Among the latter are the valuable trinkets which formerly belonged to the late Lady Charlotte Fitzgerald, and which, after that lady's death, Mr. Hamilton Fitzgerald presented to Lady Flora.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE.—We regret to announce the demise of the above estimable lady, which took place on Tuesday last, at her residence at Richmond. Her ladyship was in her 70th year.

RYDE, MONDAY.—The Bishop of London and Mrs. Bloomfield, and their family, have been sojourning here since the commencement of the month. The right rev. prelate has preached to a numerous congregation on Sunday and Sunday week. The Bishop of Chichester, Sir W. Stirling, Lady Lees, Lady Pell, Sir William Worsley, Sir B. Smith, and a long list of families of rank are passing the autumn at this delightful watering-place.

UNITED STATES.

FIRES! FIRES!

At half past 12 this morning a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Sutton and Carpenter, 231 Eldridge street, between Delancy and Rivington, which consumed two houses on either side, with a great number of small tenements in the rear, principally occupied by negroes. A man was carried out, supposed to be mortally injured. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the workshop of Messrs. Sutton and Carpenter for two days previous. The exertions of the firemen were unavailing.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

ANOTHER.—While the above fire was in progress, the bells and illumination announced a second in Water street, between Fulton street and Burlington slip. It caught in 189, a five story brick store, occupied by S. A. Halsey, as a fur and skin store. At two o'clock, this present writing, it is spreading with great rapidity. All the engines are at the other fire, and we fear an extensive conflagration. The adjoining stores, on either side, occupied severally by Gilbert and Jessup, as a paint store, and A. H. Center & Son, seem to be fully in flames. The dome of the United States Hotel (late Holt's) is on fire, but it will probably be extinguished. Ten minutes after two.—The adjoining buildings mentioned are a heap of ruins. The fire has crossed the Street, and has consumed the upper story of the store occupied by Stephen King and J. A. Kism, as a tin shop. It must go to Burlington slip. The hotel is more seriously threatened than ever.

TERRIBLE.—3 A. M.—Almost the whole square between Fulton, Water and Pearl streets and Burlington slip is in flames. In addition to the stores already given on Water street, S. Dunn & Co., A. H. Levy, Dewy and Everett, and a hat and cap store, on Burlington slip, every store of the square, viz.:

John Hunt & Co., No. 19, Hick Tibout, William Callender, David Keys & Co., on Front Street—Michell & Co., 170, R. M. Demile, P. C. Allen, Charles C. Fowler, Swett, Son & Co., Hicks & Co., W. E. J. F. Crafts, are wholly consumed.

Across Water Street.—S. Pearce, James A. Kism, Storm's large navigation store, and one or two others are also totally consumed. The whole vicinity is threatened; the cinders fall in thick showers—the firemen are but as a drop in the bucket, notwithstanding their tremendous efforts. The sight is awfully grand.

Ten minutes after 3.—It has crossed front street towards the water. Four stores are rapidly consuming on that block. The hotel is protected by wet blankets. The shipping are hauling out. We must reluctantly go to press; what the full result may be, we sludder to conjecture.—*New York Sunday Morning News.*

COLONIAL.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the laying the Corner Stone of McGill College, by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, the Governor General, His Excellency, accompanied by Major General Clitherow, and attended by his Staff, and almost the whole of the Field officers in garrison, left the Governor's residence at a quarter to twelve o'clock; and arrived at Burnside, the site of the new building, at the hour appointed for commencing the interesting ceremony. His Excellency was received by a Guard of Honour, consisting of a company of the 24th Regiment, stationed in front of the residence of the Reverend Dr. Bethune, Principal of the College, a Guard consisting of two companies of the Grenadier Guards, lined the road from Sherbrooke Street to the ground of the College; and a company of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, was on the side of the building to receive the procession.

The Procession was formed outside the Garden Wall, at Burnside, and proceeded to the site of the College in the following order:—

- Band. Builders. Architect. Board of Works. General Clitherow and the Staff. The Clergy. The Judges. Members of the Special Council. Members of the Executive Council. Members of the Faculty of McGill College. Members of the Royal Institution. Principal of McGill College. His Excellency Sir John Colborne.

When the Procession which had an imposing effect, reached the scaffolding erected to receive it, prayers were offered up by the Reverend Principal for a blessing upon the work which was about to be commenced. After prayers, the Honourable George Moffatt addressed His Excellency in the following terms:—

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—About twenty-five years ago the late Hon. James McGill an opulent merchant

of this city, and one of the earliest settlers in the country after its surrender to the British arms—a man greatly esteemed for his benevolence, probity and patriotism, and who duly appreciated the advantages of education to a people, bequeathed this estate of Burnside and the sum of ten thousand pounds towards the endowment of a College to bear his name, and designed by him to aid the Government in affording to his countrymen the means of acquiring a liberal education within the limits of the Province.

These valuable bequests were made in trust to the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, and that Corporation having, after a protracted litigation, obtained possession of them, are now enabled to proceed in carrying into effect the liberal and beneficent intentions of the testator. Sir, when I reflect upon the munificent donations of the public land which have been made for the purposes of education in the adjoining Colonies, I cannot but lament that a liberality so wise and just on the part of the Crown should have been withheld from the Province of Lower Canada, in which, after a lapse of eighty years since the conquest, and twenty-five years since the bequest of Mr. McGill, no English provision has yet been made for instruction in the English tongue; but, Sir, notwithstanding the great and grossing importance of the subject, my intention at this time, is merely to state the fact, and without detaining your Excellency, to dilate upon its consequences, I feel it a more pleasing duty to recur to the immediate business of the day and the event which it is to commemorate. I rejoice, Sir, that the important step now to be taken for carrying into effect the intentions of the late Mr. McGill, occurs during the administration of your Excellency, to whose wisdom, energy and devotion to the public welfare, this Province is already so deeply indebted, and the name of the Royal Institution (represented on this interesting occasion by the Rev. Dr. Cook and myself) I humbly invite your Excellency to commence the great and good work we have in hand, by laying the Corner Stone of McGill College.

To this address His Excellency made a suitable reply, expressive of the gratification he felt at being present at laying the corner stone of an edifice for the promotion of the greatest of all earthly blessings—the cultivation and instruction of the human mind, and consequently the true and only foundation of morality and religion. The architect of the college then came forward, and presented, for His Excellency's inspection a plan and elevation of the building. A glass tube, hermetically sealed, and containing an inscription of some coins of the present reign, and an account of the endowment of the College, were handed to His Excellency, who deposited the same in the cavity of the lower stone. The upper stone was then lowered to its place—the band playing during the operation. When properly adjusted by the architect, His Excellency gave three strokes with a mallet, when a herald proclaimed "God save the Queen," and three cheers were given. The band then played the national anthem; and Dr. Bethune having again offered up a prayer, the ceremony was concluded amidst great cheering, and mutual interchanges of congratulations at the laying the corner-stone of the first English and Protestant College in Lower Canada.

For the Church.

At a meeting held in Cobourg, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of co-operating with the other districts of the province in appointing a committee for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, upon his contemplated departure from the government, a testimonial for his services as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Upper and Lower Canada, Mr. Sheriff Ruttan having been called to the chair, and Mr. Crofton appointed Secretary, the following letter from the Hon. P. VanKoughnet, Chairman of a public meeting held in Cornwall on the 1st instant having been read,—

"Cornwall, 1st Oct., 1839. "Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that at a public meeting held this day, at this place, for the purpose of addressing His Excellency Sir John Colborne, previous to his departure for England, it was, among other things, resolved, 'That in order to give a further expression of our sentiments and feelings towards His Excellency, a subscription be opened to raise means for the purchase of a Testimonial of respect and esteem from the people of Upper Canada to Sir John Colborne, and that the Committee (the Hon. P. VanKoughnet, George S. Jarvis and James Pringle, Esqrs.) be authorized to open communications with the other districts of the Province, and jointly with those districts to concert measures for carrying the proposition into full effect."

"The Committee therefore request that you will lose no time in calling a meeting in your District, for the purpose of co-operating with the committee of this District, in carrying into effect the object of the resolution.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, "Your obedient servant, "P. VANKOUGHNET, "Chairman.

"To H. Ruttan Esq., "Sheriff, Newcastle D."

It was then resolved,—

That this meeting highly approves of the plan suggested in the letter of Mr. VanKoughnet, of presenting to His Excellency Sir John Colborne a testimonial of respect from the Province of Upper Canada, and that we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to aid that undertaking.

That Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, G. S. Doulton and D. Bethune, Esquires, be a committee to correspond and co-operate with committees of other districts for that purpose.

That an address be presented to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, expressive of our sincere regret at his departure from the Province.

That the address now read be adopted, and that Messrs. Morgan, Meredith, Jackson, Hudspeth, McKenzie and J. V. Boswell be a committee to obtain signatures thereto.

H. RUTTAN, Chairman. Mr. Ruttan having left the Chair, and Mr. Morgan being called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Ruttan.

C. H. MORGAN, Chairman. WALTER CROFTON, Sec.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, K. C. H., Governor General and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg, in the Province of Upper Canada, beg to assure Your Excellency, that we cannot receive the intelligence of your intended departure from British North America, without the expression of our sincere regret that we are about to lose from our Government, one who, from long and important services, has become so endeared to every loyal inhabitant of these Provinces.

When Your Excellency took your leave of Upper Canada in the inclement winter of 1836, we were amongst the grateful number who came forward to testify to Your Excellency, our unabated feelings of confidence in your public principles, and attachment to your person; and the events which have subsequently occurred, have served abundantly to confirm the sentiments of respect to which we then so unfeignedly gave expression, and our gratitude that in the times of great and peculiar public peril which have occurred, we should have had an individual placed in the high and responsible situation from which we regret that you are now about to retire.

The traitor within, and the mock-patriot without, have equally had reason to quail at the mention of Your Excellency's name; yet, while in the field, they have believed the arms of the righteous and loyal cause, under the direction of Your Excellency, to be invincible, they have found in victory, justice to be tempered with mercy; and every opportunity has been allowed to the traitor to abandon his self-destroying schemes, and the bandit to desist from his unprofitable sympathy.

While, according to human judgment, we have little to hope and much to fear from the change which substitutes for one so intimately acquainted as Your Excellency with the wants and resources of these magnificent Provinces, an individual who is necessarily a stranger to both, we will confide in the might and justice of

the British Empire, and above all, in the mercifulness of that kind and protecting Providence by which we have been so long favoured and so signally blessed.

We respectfully bid Your Excellency farewell; and we beg to renew to Lady Colborne and every member of your family, the expression of our cordial good-wishes and earnest prayer for their welfare.

May your country, which you have so long and faithfully served, ever do justice to Your Excellency; and may the Almighty Guardian of the Universe, by whose laws as revealed in the Gospel, you have endeavoured to walk, vouchsafe to you, the blessing of health and happiness in this world, and a Crown of Glory in the next.

REPLY.

OF SIR GEORGE ARTHUR TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF BROCKVILLE. GENTLEMEN,

This renewed compliment from the Inhabitants of Brockville I receive with great satisfaction, as a testimony of their kind feeling.

The object of my repeated tour, through various parts of the provinces is, by having personal intercourse with all who will favor me with the opportunity of conferring with them, to make myself better acquainted with all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects.

At the same time, by my own observation, the resources of this fine Country and the state of its Inhabitants, are more unfolded to me, and I am consequently, more capable of estimating the importance of those measures which are from time to time the subjects of official representation.

It must not be supposed, because every request be not immediately granted, that Her Majesty's ministers have not the interest of the Province deeply at heart.

You may be assured that the most intense anxiety is felt to sustain the Colony, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of Her Majesty's subjects residing in it.—But although I am by no means discouraged in the expectation I have formed that relief from your financial difficulties will in some way or other be afforded, it must be remembered that the Government of the Empire have extraordinary difficulties to contend with, and the Queen's Ministers cannot do all they would wish.

The system familiarly called "Responsible Government" is the new theory to which I understand you to allude; and, as I was yesterday very earnestly appealed to by a body of the most respectable and intelligent yeomen I ever met in any country, to express my sentiments on this measure, I avail myself of the present opportunity to avow my deliberate conviction that this Scheme has a direct tendency to separate this Province from Great Britain, and to prostrate the whole body of the people at the feet of a few individuals!

It always gratifies me to receive the renewed assurance of your attachment to Great Britain; and, I entirely concur with you, that, if commercial enterprise can be restored, an influx of capital, and of Immigration will follow, and with it, general confidence and prosperity.

(Signed,) GEO. ARTHUR.

We have every reason to adhere to the opinion, long since expressed, that the departure of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, will be the signal for a renewed attempt at revolt. Already do we hear of the symptomatic emigration of Canadians from their native parishes to the American side of the lines; it is true they make the plea of going to work on Canals, but first of all that is a work little congenial to Canadian habits—and next, this is a season when Canals are on the point of closing for the winter; in cases where they have not already closed for want of funds for their prosecution. Several persons have gone over from the neighbourhood of St. Eustache, and one who has returned, states that their real occupation there was *drilling*, for the avowed purpose of invading Canada. Supremely do we laugh at and despise all threats of this kind—but the past proves that the absurdity of the project is no guarantee against the madness and folly of the attempt.—*Montreal Transcript.*

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Kent, the author of a variety of able communications in *The Church*, signed "Allan Fairford" is about to leave Upper Canada and return to the sea girt isle, the home of his fathers, in defence of whose glorious institutions he has wielded so eloquent a pen. To the literature of Canada he will be a loss, and also to the great and good cause in which he took so deep an interest—the upholding British institutions against the inroads of democracy, infidelity, and Durhamsim. We cordially wish success to Mr. Kent wherever destiny may lead him.—*Montreal Herald.*

We learn from Upper Canada that Mr. Kent, the author of the letters under the signature of "Allan Fairford," and several other excellent constitutional papers, is about to return to England.—We sincerely regret the departure of Mr. Kent from a country, whose government he has so ably supported, and of whose literature he was a very great ornament.—*Mont. Gazette.*

Effects of the Gale.—The schooners *Kingston* and *Britannia*, belonging to the Messrs. Ives, of this place, and loaded with lumber for Messrs. Calvin Cook & Counter, were driven on shore by the gale on Saturday—one on the Isle of Tanti, and the other on Point Misery. Strong apprehensions are entertained of other losses—as a number of vessels are known to have been out in the gale, and which have not yet been heard of.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

The Hon